



**Urban District of Horbury.**

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# **REPORT**

**OF THE**

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.**

---

**TOGETHER WITH THE**

# **REPORT**

**OF THE**

**SANITARY INSPECTOR.**

---

**FOR THE YEAR 1925.**









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# Urban District Council of Horbury.

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*Chairman of the Council:*

Councillor W. TETLEY.

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*Vice-Chairman:*

Councillor H. STENSON CROOKE.

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*Chairman Public Health Committee:*

Councillor CHARLES H. PRINCE.

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*Members:*

Councillor H. S. CROOKE.  
Councillor S. R. COCKER.  
Councillor H. FELTON.  
Councillor W. W. HARTLEY, J.P.  
Councillor H. A. LARRAD.  
Councillor T. MALONEY.  
Councillor E. POPPLETON.  
Councillor W. TETLEY.  
Councillor J. P. WILSON.  
Councillor B. WILSON.

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*Representative on the Wakefield and District  
Small-Pox Hospital Committee:*

Councillor W. W. HARTLEY, J.P.

*Medical Officer of Health and Superintendent  
of Isolation Hospital.*

Dr. H. L. NEIL, M.B.

*Sanitary Inspector and Superintendent of Scavenging:*

JOHN H. HORSFALL, C.R.S.I.

*Veterinary Inspector:*

JOHN McLEAN, M.R.C.V.S.

*Matron, Addington Isolation Hospital:*

Miss M. B. HAYTER.

*Health Visitor and School Nurse:*

Nurse E. E. HOUGHTON.

*District Nurse:*

Nurse A. R. STREET (Queens).

## Statistical Summary.

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Situation. Latitude 52.2, N. ; Longitude 1.2, W.

Elevation. 89—249 feet.

Area of District. 1,280 acres.

Population. 8,064. (Registrar General's estimate, 1925).

Number of Inhabited Houses. 2,096.

Rateable Value to District Rate	Buildings	£42,292	10	0
	Land	£3,216	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£45,508	10	0

Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£189	12	4
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Birth-rate. 20.3 per 1,000 of the population.

Death Rate (uncorrected) 9.3 per 1,000 of the population.

Death Rate (corrected) 10.9 per 1,000 of the population.

Infantile Death Rate 60.9 per 1,000 Births Registered.

Zymotic Death Rate nil.

Death Rate from Tubercular Diseases

1.0 per 1,000 of the population.

Rainfall, 1925. 28.47 inches.

# Urban District of Horbury.

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## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1925.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration my FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT upon the Health and Sanitary condition of the Urban District of Horbury.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health the Annual Report for 1925 is a Survey Report, and reviews the operations of the Sanitary Authority and its Staff, during the past five years, and the measure of progress made during that period for the improvement of the Public Health and the general Sanitary condition of the District.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Horbury is a compact Urban District of 1,280 acres, situate on the left bank of the River Calder some three miles above Wakefield. The district is bounded on the north-west by the Borough of Ossett, on the north-east by the City of Wakefield, and elsewhere by the Wakefield Rural District.

The Wakefield and Huddersfield Main Road traverses Horbury from East to West, and the district is well served by other roads.

The Wakefield and District Light Railway Company maintain a good service of Electric Trams through the district from Wakefield to Ossett, while in addition there is excellent Motor Bus services linking the district up with Leeds, Dewsbury, Huddersfield and Wakefield. The London, Midland and Scottish Railway have two stations in the district, and it is here that the Barnsley Branch joins the main line.



Water traffic is carried on by means of the Calder and Hebble Navigation.

### POPULATION.

The population as returned by the Census of 1921, was 7,940; the Registrar-General's estimated population for 1925 is given at 8,064.

The following figures may be of interest in shewing the growth of the township during the past 45 years:—

Census	population	increase	percentage of increase	persons per inhabited house.
1881	5050	1073	27.0 %	5.00
1891	5673	627	12.4 %	4.81
1901	6736	1063	18.7 %	4.59
1911	7509	773	11.3 %	4.22
1921	7656	147	1.95 %	3.99

The population may be said to comprise three aggregations, and these are now practically contiguous, viz. (1) The central and older portion of Horbury, pleasantly situated upon the crest of the hill, and extending down the slope on the south-east to (2) Horbury Junction with its large Railway Wagon Works and its growing artisan population. (3) On the other slope of the hill, to the south-west of Horbury, there is a bold escarpment, at the foot of which is Horbury Bridge, here are situated the bulk of the woollen mills, the oil-works and dye-works.

### RATEABLE VALUE.

The rateable value to District Rate is £45,508 10s. 0d. (Buildings, £42,292 10s. 0d., Land £3,216 0s. 0d.)

The amount represented by a Penny Rate is £189 10s. 4d.

### GEOLOGY.

The district overlies the middle coal measures, consisting of shale, sandstone, etc., and in the locality there is the northern extension of the Barnsley coal bed. Near the river and in the valley bottom the soil is alluvial and in the other and higher parts the subsoil is generally clay or marl.

### CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS.

The industries of Horbury are extensively varied and include Woollen and Worsted Manufactories, Railway Wagon Works, Dye-works, Rug and Carpet Making, Leather working, Rag Sorting and Athletic Goods Making. In addition a fair portion of the male population are employed in the coal mines in the adjoining districts.



These industries also find employment for a large number of people from outside the district. The general conditions of the population are fairly good, considering the amount of unemployment and short time in the woollen mills.

Although the industries of the district are so varied there are no businesses that can be regarded as dangerous or prejudicial to the health of the persons employed, while the conditions under which the employees work in the industries are generally very satisfactory.

During the year 1925, the sum of £2,520 was paid in Poor-law Relief in the Urban District of Horbury.

### *VITAL STATISTICS.*

#### *BIRTHS.*

The number of Births registered during 1925 was 164 (92 Males and 72 females), which gives an Annual Birth-Rate of 20.3 per 1,000 of the population.

The number of Illegitimate Births was 5 (all Males). The number of Still-births was 2, not included in the above.

The following are the Birth-Rates for the whole country:

England and Wales	... 18.3	per 1,000	of the population.
Great Towns (105)	... 18.8	"	"
(including London)			
Smaller Towns (157)	... 18.3	"	"
London	... 18.0	"	"

#### *DEATHS.*

The number of Deaths registered during 1925 was 75 (32 males and 43 females) which is equivalent to a Death-Rate (uncorrected) of 9.3 per 1,000 of the population.

In the above number of Deaths are included 5 non-residents, that is, persons who are not permanent residents of the district. Such deaths are transferred to the district in which the persons were ordinarily resident, and for statistical purposes are not calculated for in the district in which the deaths occur.

Information was received of the deaths of 18 Horbury residents in other districts. This brings the total number of Deaths of Horbury Residents during 1925 to 88 (39 males and 49 females) which calculated upon a population of 8,064 gives a Corrected Death-Rate of 10.9 per 1,000 of the population.

The Death-Rates for the whole country are:—

England and Wales	... 12.2	per 1,000	of the population
Great Towns (105)	... 12.2	„	„
(including London)			
Smaller Towns (157)	... 11.2	„	„
London	... 11.7	„	„

The causes of and ages at Death will be found on Tables I. and II.

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of Deaths registered of Infants under 1 year of age was 10 (3 males and 7 females). This gives an Infantile Death-Rate of 60.9 per 1,000 Births registered.

None of the above were illegitimate.

Taken on the whole, the vital and mortality statistics for the district during 1925 are highly satisfactory, and in comparing them with the rates for the whole country we have cause to congratulate ourselves.

The death-rate of 10.9 per 1,000 is the lowest on record for the district. A comparison of the tables for previous years, i.e., these showing the causes of death, it will be seen that no one particular disease is responsible for our present low rate, and one can only attribute it to the general improvement of the Sanitary condition of the district, such as the abolition of privy middens, improved scavenging, &c.

The Birth-Rate of 20.3 per 1,000 is the highest recorded for many years.

The Infantile Mortality rate of 60.9 per 1,000 births when compared with that of 1924 of 125.9, is a very gratifying feature of the report, and is by far the lowest recorded for the district. Much, however, still remains to be done in checking this great waste of human life.

### HOSPITALS, SANATORIA, AVAILABLE TO THE DISTRICT.

The following particulars give the Hospitals which are available to the inhabitants of the district:—

#### (1) *Tuberculosis.*

Cardigan Sanatorium,  
Nr. Wakefield.

Dean Head Sanatorium, West Riding County Council  
Nr. Horsforth.

Middleton Sanatorium,  
Nr. Ilkley.  
Morton Banks Sanatorium,  
Nr. Bingley.  
and others by arrangement  
of County Council.

(2) *Maternity.*

None.

(3) *Children.*

None.

(4) *Infectious Diseases.*

The Isolation Hospital, situate  
at Addington, Horbury, used  
for Infectious Cases in the  
Urban District. 26 Beds. 3  
diseases (Scarlet Fever, Diph-  
theria and Typhoid Fever) can  
be treated concurrently.

Wholly supported  
by the Horbury Urban  
District Council.

(5) *Small-pox.*

Carr Gate Isolation Hospital,  
Nr. Wakefield.

Wakefield & District  
Joint Hospital Board.

(6) *Other.*

The Royal Infirmary, Leeds  
The Infirmary, Dewsbury  
The Clayton Hospital, Wakefield

for Medical & Surgical  
Cases.

There is no Institution (other than the Poor-law) avail-  
able to the district providing for unmarried mothers, ille-  
gitimate infants and homeless children.

## AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) *Infectious Cases.*

The Horbury Urban District Council have a suitable  
Horse Ambulance for the removal of Infectious Cases  
to the Isolation Hospital at Addington.

(b) *Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.*

The Horbury Urban District Council are the owners of  
a 40 H.P. Motor Ambulance, used only for the re-  
moval of Accident and Surgical Cases to such Institu-  
tions, etc., as may be necessary. When not required  
for cases in our own district the Urban Council allows  
the Ambulance to be used for removing urgent cases,  
accident or surgical, from the adjoining districts in the  
Wakefield Rural Council area.



During the year 1925, the Motor Ambulance has taken 59 cases to and from various Institutions.

### CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

We have in the district a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre (Consultation and Treatment) established under the West Riding County Council Scheme. The centre is held weekly at the Primitive Methodist Schools, High Street, Horbury, and is attended by the local Medical Officer of Health, School Nurse, and voluntary Lady workers from the Central Committee. Up to the end of the year 1924 we had allocated to the district a Nurse mid-wife under the County Council scheme, but owing to financial and other reasons her services were dispensed with.

#### *School Clinic.*

Under the County Council, and is at County Hall, Wakefield.

#### *Tuberculosis.*

Under the County Council, being the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Westgate, Wakefield.

#### *Venereal Diseases.*

Treatment of Venereal Diseases is carried out at the Clayton Hospital, Wakefield.

### PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Hugh L. Neil, M.B.	Medical Officer of Health and Supt. of Isolation Hospital (Part Time).
John H. Horsfall, Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors, Diploma Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat & other Foods.	Sanitary Inspector, Housing, Meat and other Foods, Factory and Workshops, Petroleum Inspector etc., Supt. of Scavenging. (Whole Time).

### NURSING IN THE HOME.

There is no local Nursing Home or Institute where arrangements can be made for professional nursing in the homes. When the services of a private nurse is required it is necessary for arrangements to be made with private nursing homes in Wakefield, Leeds or Bradford.

We have, however, in the district a voluntary society, the Horbury Nursing Association, which is upheld entirely by private subscription. This association retains the services

of a whole time Queens Nurse, who will upon request, make daily visits to homes in incurable cases and cases of invalidity for the purpose of doing dressings, etc.

#### MIDWIVES.

There is only one registered Midwife practising in the district. The Council do not employ, neither do they give subsidy to any Midwife practising in the district.

#### ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

The Public Health Act, 1890.

The Private Street Works Act, 1892.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

(Parts II. III. IV. IX.)

The Public Health Act, 1925. (Parts II. to V.)

(Sanction of the Ministry of Health applied for).

#### MORTUARY.

The Council have a fully equipped Mortuary and Post Mortem Room on their premises at the rear of the Town Hall.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

We have a constant Water Supply for Horbury, which is obtained from the Dewsbury, Batley and Wakefield Corporations.

The supply from Dewsbury and Batley is stored in the service reservoir at Foxroyd, Thornhill, and serves the Central portion of the district and Horbury Bridge, while the supply from Wakefield serves the Benton Hill and Horbury Junction portions of the district.

A direct supply is laid on into all houses in the district. The source of our supply is at Walshaw Dean and Rishworth, nr. Halifax. The quality of the water is generally good, and it is not plumbo solvent, while the supply quite meets the needs of the district. A separate service reservoir for Horbury is however needed, as when breakages occur on the pipe line the supply is greatly reduced until the defects are made good.

#### SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The sewerage and drainage of the district is fairly satisfactory. The sewage of the township is collected by the sewerage system laid down in 1892-1894, which was



further extensively enlarged in 1913, and discharges at the outfall works on the banks of the River Calder, being collected in two parts, viz., that from the eastern portion of the district flowing by gravitation to the precipitation tanks, while that from the western portion flows to a large tank sewer near the works, and thence to the sewage well, from which it is pumped to the equalising tanks, thence to the precipitation tanks, and forward on to the sprinklers.

Full particulars as to Closet accommodation, Scavenging, Smoke Abatement and Inspection of District, and the work carried out under these heads will be found in the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

### SCHOOLS.

All the Day Schools in the district are provided with town's water and fitted with necessary Lavatory accommodation, and the Sanitary Conveniences are on the Water Carriage System, viz., Northfield Lane Council School Boys, Girls and Infants; The National School, Church Street, Boys, Girls and Infants; Horbury Bridge Church Schools, Mixed and Infants.

I have visited the Schools on several occasions during the year and found the conditions to be satisfactory.

The periodical examination of children attending the Day Schools, is carried out by the County Medical Inspector's and School Nurses, who are appointed for that purpose.

### HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

In considering this subject, the age of many of the dwellings in the district must be borne in mind. In older Horbury the houses mostly built of stone are generally grouped in common yards, while in the newer parts they are brick built and are provided with gardens or small plots of land.

According to the census of 1921 there was 1,916 occupied houses in the district, with a total of 7,406 rooms occupied, giving the average number of rooms per person at 0.97.

From the rate books I learn that there was some 2,096 occupied houses in the district at the end of 1925.

During the past five years, 176 new houses have been erected in the district. Considering that no houses were built during the war period, the growth of the population and the amount of employment in Horbury this number



seems to me to be totally insufficient to meet the demand. In my opinion there appears to be a need for increased activity in the building of houses in the district. Complaints are general that houses cannot be obtained and consequently there is some overcrowding in parts of the district as the result of the shortage. The Council are, I know, giving the question their serious attention.

Generally the dwellings in the district are kept up to the average state of fitness and no serious difficulty is experienced in getting owners to remedy defects and carry out alterations necessary, not only for the comfort and convenience of the occupiers, but for the improvement of the property.

The following are the particulars as returned by the Census of 1921 of the Private Families classified by size of Family, and Rooms occupied for the Horbury Urban District.

HORBURY U. D. 1921 CENSUS.

Private Families classified by size of Family and Rooms Occupied.

Number of Persons in Family.	Number of Private Families occupying the following number of Rooms.								Total Private Families.		Population in Private Families.	Rooms Occupied.	Average Number of Rooms per Person	
									No.	%				
	1	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10 and over.						
1	4	29	15	17	4	4	0	1	74	3.9	74	231	3.12	
2	7	81	97	112	36	22	0	2	357	18.6	714	1251	1.75	
3	2	93	113	138	73	29	4	6	458	23.8	1374	1728	1.26	
4	0	68	102	115	80	24	7	3	399	20.7	1596	1544	0.97	
5	0	24	64	79	62	22	9	4	264	13.8	1320	1123	0.85	
6	0	21	38	56	28	14	5	0	162	8.5	972	654	0.67	
7	0	8	29	27	25	7	2	1	99	5.2	693	426	0.61	
8	0	2	13	16	18	8	0	0	57	3.0	456	247	0.54	
9	0	0	7	7	5	2	0	0	21	1.1	189	86	0.46	
10	0	0	1	7	6	3	0	0	17	0.9	170	79	0.46	
11	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0.2	33	11	0.33	
12	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.1	24	10	0.42	
13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.1	13	7	0.54	
14	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0.1	28	9	0.32	
15 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Private Families	13	326	482	574	340	137	27	17	1916	100.0	0	0	0	
Population in Private Families	24	1060	1920	2296	1552	613	129	62	0	0	7656	0	0	
Rooms occupied	13	652	1444	2296	1700	867	232	202	0	0	0	7406	0.97	
											Percentages of families living in various units of occupation.			
											100.0	1921		
											100.0	1911		

The acute shortage of houses in the district has greatly retarded the work of house-to-house inspection, the want of suitable houses having rendered it extremely difficult to deal efficiently and satisfactorily with some of the older houses, further pressure of work in connection with other necessary and important duties has prevented the Inspector from carrying out any systematic house-to-house inspections under the Housing Act during the year under review, although much useful work has been done in that direction during the ordinary inspections of the district.

A number of houses have been scheduled for inspection under the Housing Regulations during 1926.

### HOUSING STATISTICS FOR 1925.

Number of New Houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) 15

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:—

(1) By Local Authority ... 0

(2) By other bodies or persons... 15

There has only been six houses inspected during 1925 under the Housing Acts. In one case a Closing Order became operative in pursuance of declaration made by the owners of their intention to close same, rather than carry out extensive works necessary to render the house fit for habitation. In the other five cases no defects were found.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) *Milk Supply.*

We have 14 Cow-keepers and Retailers of Milk registered in the district, 8 being both Cow-keepers and Retailers, and 6 Retailers only. The whole of the Milk supply of the district is produced and retailed by Cow-keepers and Purveyors resident in the Urban district or in the Rural area adjoining; no milk whatever being brought in by rail. The supply available is quite adequate for the needs of the district and we have experienced no shortage. The milk generally is of a rich, pure and wholesome nature and is delivered to the houses morning and night.

The structural and general sanitary condition of the cow-sheds is fairly satisfactory and in accordance with the bye-laws in force, while lime-washing and cleansing is usually carried out at the periods set out in the regulations.



All the cow-sheds are regularly inspected, and twice yearly all the Dairy Cows kept therein are carefully examined by the Council's Veterinary Inspector, for Tuberculosis of the Udder, and in the case of an animal suspected of being Tuberculous, the milk from same is prohibited from being used, and is reported to the authority responsible for the administration of the Diseases of Animals Acts, with a view to the animal being withdrawn from the herd.

No applications have been received for licenses for the sale of milk under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

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SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT on the  
INSPECTION of CATTLE in DAIRIES for the  
PREVENTION of TUBERCULOSIS in the MILK SUPPLY.

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1, Upper South Street,  
Dewsbury.  
31st December, 1925.

To the CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS of the  
HORBURY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

Along with your Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Horsfall, I visited all the Dairy Farms and Cowsheds in the Horbury District on two occasions during 1925, viz., in June and December. In June, 80 Cows were examined and in December 90, a total of 170.

I carefully examined the Udder of every Cow, and found them to be free from Tuberculosis, and in a healthy condition.

The Cow-sheds generally were in a satisfactory Sanitary condition. In one or two instances greater attention might be paid to the dung grips and the same cleansed a little oftener, especially during the winter months when the Dairy stock are kept up, when the air of the cow-sheds would certainly be purer, and the cows would keep much cleaner. Also a careful owner will with advantage sprinkle a little chloride daily along the grips.

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

JOHN McLEAN, M.R.C.V.S.

(b) *Meat.*

The Private Slaughter-houses in the district are regularly visited by the Sanitary Inspector, and the Carcases and Offals of all animals slaughtered therein carefully examined during the process of slaughter or as soon after slaughter as possible.

Diseased carcases, offals, etc., seized or surrendered are removed immediately and destroyed by fire in the destructor of the adjoining Borough of Ossett. We have no system for marking under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, as meat slaughtered here is not sent out of the district.

All meat in the district is retailed from shops, none being sold from open stalls or vehicles. All the shops have closed windows, no meat being exposed from open windows.

There is no Public Slaughter-house in the district.

The following summary gives the number of slaughter-houses in the district in use at the dates mentioned:—

	in 1920.	in Jany., 1925.	in Dec., 1925.
Registered ...	6	6	6
Licensed ...	1	1	1
	—	—	—
Total ...	7	7	7
	—	—	—

The structural and general sanitary condition of the Slaughter-houses is satisfactory.

(c) *Other Foods.*

All the food retailing shops in the district are kept under observation and from time to time the fish, fruit and other food stuffs exposed for sale examined, and advice given as to the necessity for protecting food exposed for sale against contamination.

The 7 bake-houses and 3 food preparing premises established in the district are regularly visited and inspected. The general sanitary condition of these premises is satisfactory and all are kept in a cleanly state, while the bread, confectionary and made up foods is usually of good quality.

We have 11 premises in the area where the business of Fish-frying is carried on, which during the year have been periodically inspected. All the premises are fitted with the modern type cooking ranges, thus reducing to a minimum nuisance likely to arise from frying. The businesses are carried on under wholesome and cleanly conditions, the fish and fat used being found to be of good quality.

17 persons in the district are known to manufacture Ice Cream for sale. All their premises have been under constant supervision during the year, the Inspector having found the premises and utensils to be kept in a cleanly and satisfactory state.

### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year, 29 cases of Infectious Disease have been notified in accordance with the provisions of the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, which gives a Zymotic sickness rate of 3.5 per 1,000 of the population. Whenever possible, the cases are removed to the Council's Isolation Hospital for treatment, and the premises, clothing, etc., disinfected with formic aldehyde vapour.

Where cases are nursed in the home of the patient, complete isolation is insisted upon.

We have at present no facilities in the area for the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons, and our only method of disinfecting clothing, etc., is to fumigate the articles with formic aldehyde vapour.

The Council have, however, purchased a small steam disinfector which I trust will be fixed and ready for use during 1926.

The following is a summary of Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during the year, 1925 :—

Disease	Total cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths
Small Pox	... 0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	... 15	15	0
Diphtheria	... 8	6	0
Enteric Fever	... 0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	... 0	0	0
Erysipelas	... 6	0	0
	—	—	—
	29	21	0
	—	—	—

I have to thank the staff at the Laboratory, County Hall, Wakefield, for valuable assistance rendered during the year. Many pathological specimens have been sent for examination, and have, it is worthy to note, always been dealt with in the most expedient manner.



## TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1925.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
5	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
25	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 and Upwards.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	6	3	0	1	2	1	1	5

From the above it will be seen that the number of Deaths from all Tubercular Disease for 1925 was 9, which is 10.2 per cent. of the total deaths, and a Tubercular Death-rate of 1.0 per 1,000 of the population, while the Death-rate from all causes is 10.9 per 1,000 of the population.

*Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.*

We have had no cases relating to Tuberculous employees in the Milk Trade.

*Public Health Act, 1925.*

The Council have had no cases where it was necessary to take action under Section 62 of the above Act.

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 40 Factories and 37 Workshops on the Register in the district, which have been regularly visited by the Inspector during the year.

The following is a summary of the administrative work carried out under the Factory and Workshops Acts, during the year.

### 1.—INSPECTIONS.

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	31	2	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	65	1	0
Total	96	3	0

### 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

		Defects Found.	Defects Remedied
Other Nuisances	...	2	2
Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation	...	1	1
Total		3	3

From a Public Health point of view the year under review has been highly satisfactory. The sanitary Staff has been actively engaged in the endeavour to bring about necessary sanitary improvements and also in other important duties essential for the Public Health of the District, and much good work has been done.

In conclusion I have to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the kind assistance and courtesy extended to me during the year, also to the Officials for services so willingly rendered.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. L. NEIL,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

Public Health Department,  
Town Hall, Horbury.  
31st March, 1926.

TABLE I.  
AGES AT DEATH IN 1925.

			All Ages.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	...	...	10	3	7
1 to 2 years	...	...	3	1	2
2 to 5 years	..	...	3	2	1
5 to 15 years	...	...	4	2	2
15 to 25 years	...	...	2	2	0
25 to 45 years	...	...	13	5	8
45 to 65 years...	...	...	25	12	13
65 years and upwards	...	...	28	12	16
Totals			88	39	49



TABLE II.

## CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1925.

Causes of Death (Civilians only).				Males.	Females.
All Causes	...	...	...	39	49
Measles	...	...	...	1	0
Influenza	...	...	...	2	4
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	1	0
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	2	1
Other Tubercular Disease	...	...	...	1	5
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	3	7
Diabetes	...	...	...	0	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	5	4
Heart Disease	...	...	...	2	10
Arterio-Sclerosis	...	...	...	4	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	2	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	5	4
Other Respiratory Diseases...	...	...	...	2	0
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	0	2
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	...	0	2
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	...	...	...	2	2
Suicide	...	...	...	1	0
Other Deaths from Violence	...	...	...	3	0
Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	3	5
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	...	...	...	3	7
Total Births	...	...	...	92	72
Legitimate Births	...	...	...	87	72
Illegitimate Births	...	...	...	5	0
Population (for Births and Deaths)				...	8,064.

TABLE III.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING 1926.

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER  
1 YEAR OF AGE.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 mths	3 months & under 6 mths	6 months & under 9 mths	9 months & under 12 mths	Total deaths under 1 year
Debility, etc. ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Premature Birth ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3
Convulsions ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tubercular Adenitis...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTALS ...	4	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	10

TABLE C.

*Nuisance Inspections.*

Total No. of Inspections made in 1925, for Nuisances  
only—1,528. (For Housing Inspections see Table D).

Nuisances reported in 1925—209.

Nuisances in hand, end of 1924—59.

Total needing abatement—268.

Abated during 1925—219.

Outstanding end of 1925—49.

Notices served, Informal—47. Complied with—41.

Notices served, Statutory—34. Complied with—4.

Most of which relate to privy conversions and will  
be completed early in 1925.

Total number of Summonses or other legal proceedings—  
None.

Filthy Houses, Cleansing of—None.

Any notices served under Sec. 46 of P.H.A. 1875 (or any  
other Act) ?—None.

*Regulated Buildings, Trades, &c.*

Common Lodging Houses—None in district.

Houses let in Lodgings—None in district.

Canal Boats—Not a registration district.

Knackers Yards—None in district.

Tents, Vans and Sheds—None in district.

Offensive Trades—No regular businesses carried on.

Have the Council declared any other processes to be offensive trades?—Fish Frying.

*Drainage and Sewerage.*

Developments during 1925?—New sewer to open up building land in Stannard Well Lane to be constructed early 1925.

Developments still needed as to (a) Want of sewers—None.  
(b) Improvement of defective sewers—None.

Sewage Disposal Works (a) Any inadequacy—No.  
(b) Any complaints—No.

Any sink wastes still needing disconnection?—Isolated cases.

*Closet Accommodation.*

No. of Privies with open middens—30.

No. of Pail or Tub Closets—4.

No. of Privies with covered middens—310.

No. of Water Closets—1,354. Waste-water Closets—0.

No. of Privies re-constructed during 1925—(a) as w.c's—47.  
(b) other—3.

No. of additional Closets provided for old property in 1925—(a) w.c's—0. (b) other—0.

No. of Closets constructed in 1925 for new houses  
(a) w.c's—15. (b) other—0.

*Scavenging.*

Any change during 1925?—No.

Performed by (a) Council—Wholly. (b) Contractor—none.  
(c) Owners or Occupiers—none.

How is refuse disposed of? No. of loads to (a) Destructor none. (b) Tips—2,745. (c) Farmers—1,261. Total annual cost £1,090 8s. 10d. for year ending 31st March, 1925.



Is there any inadequacy, and where?—No.

Any utilization of waste material?—No.

If so, what?—None.

#### *Water Supply.*

Any developments during 1925?—Horbury Junction portion of district is now supplied from Wakefield Corporation.

Restricted in any way?—No. If so, No. of days?—0

Hours of day when cut off?—0.

Any general insufficiency, and where?—None.

Any action in regard to unsatisfactory quality, and where?  
—Quite satisfactory.

Any new sources added?—No.

Any disused sources re-used?—None.

#### *Milk Supply.*

Are Two Registers being kept as required by Section 2 (3) of the 1922 Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act?

(a) For Retailers. (b) For Cow-keepers or Wholesale Traders—Yes.

Have any Licences been granted under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, to distributors of:—

“Certified” milk—No. “Grade A”—No. “Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)”—No. “Grade A (Pasteurised)”  
—No. “Pasteurised”—No.

Have you had samples of Graded Milk tested? Give No. and kind—No. Results—No.

Have any retailers been removed from the Register?—No.

No. of samples taken by Officers of S.A. for analysis under F. & D. Acts—6. No. adulterated—0.

No. of samples taken by Officers of S.A. for bacteriological examination—0.

What arrangement for periodical Veterinary Inspection of dairy cows?—Veterinary Inspection twice yearly.

Any instance of disease attributed to milk in 1925?—None known.

No. of Milk Cows kept in District—170.

No. of Cowkeepers in district producing and selling milk—9. No. Registered—9.

No. of Retail Milk Sellers who are also Cowkeepers—7.

No. who are Milk Retailers only—5.

Total No. of Retail Milk Sellers Registered—12.

Total No. of Cowsheds—13.

Total No. of Inspections in 1925—57. Cowkeepers—46.  
Retailers—11.

Date of Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Regulations?—  
7th January, 1907. Any Legal Action?—No.

Any Inspection or other action by Districts to which Milk  
is sent?—No milk sent out of district.

### *Other Foods.*

No. of samples (other than Milk) taken by Officer of S.A.  
for examination under the Food and Drugs Acts in  
1925—0. No. adulterated—0.

Any special examination of Milk for Dirt?—6 samples sent  
for analysis and certified reasonably clean milks.

No. of seizures of unsound food—none, some surrenders.  
Kind and quantity—700 lbs. Beef, 140 lbs. Pork, 248 lbs.  
Livers and other Offals. No. of Prosecutions—None.

Any Public Abattoir?—No. What accommodation?—  
Private Slaughter-houses.

No. of Slaughterhouses—7. Registered—6. Licenced—1.  
Unsatisfactory, structurally or in bad position?—all in  
fairly satisfactory condition.

No. of times each Slaughterhouses inspected?—once or  
twice weekly according to slaughtering. Total Inspec-  
tions—462.

No. of Prosecutions (a) Food and Drugs—0.  
(b) Unsound Food—0. (c) re Slaughter Houses—0.

Bakehouses, No. 7. Any underground?—none. Total No.  
of Inspections—27.

### *Schools.*

No. of Schools in district—3. No. visited by M.O.H.—4.

Action taken—None. Schools closed by M.O.H.—None.

### *Factories and Workshops.*

No. of Smoke observations taken—46. No. of Cautions—4.  
Legal Notices 0. Summonses—0.

No. of Workshops—37. No. of times each Workshop in-  
spected—Usually twice yearly. Total inspections—65.

Any Industrial Welfare Workers appointed—No.

*Adoptive Acts in force in District.*

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890—All.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890—All.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907—All.

Private Street Works Act, 1892—All.

Public Health Act, 1925—Application for the adoption of Parts II. to V.

For Rural Districts. (Any Urban Powers obtained in 1925)  
—Not applicable.

*Byelaws and Regulations in force in District.*

Cleansing of Footways and Pavements—9th May, 1902.

Scavenging—9th May, 1902.

Prevention of Nuisances—9th May, 1902.

Common Lodging Houses—9th May, 1902.

New Streets and Buildings—2nd July, 1925.

Alteration of Buildings—2nd July, 1925.

Slaughter Houses—9th May, 1902.

Baths and Wash-Houses—None.

Houses let in Lodgings—None.

Cemeteries—26th May, 1877.

Mortuaries—None.

Offensive Trades—None.

Tents, Vans and Sheds—None.

Any relaxation of Byelaws under Section 24 of Housing and  
Town Planning Act, 1919—No.

*Infectious and Other Diseases.*

Diseases specially prevalent in 1925 ?—None.

Any diseases specially added to notifiable list ?—No.

Any influences threatening the health of the District ?—No.

Any undue prevalence of Venereal Diseases ?—No.

Any prevalence of Jaundice, and at what ages ?—No.

*Hospitals and Other Institutions.*

(a) General: Accident—None. Children—None.

(b) Local: Hospital, Cottage—No.

(c) Infectious, General—Yes. Addingford Isolation  
Hospital, Horbury.

Smallpox—No.



(d) Maternity—No.

Any arrangements for nursing Puerperal Fever cases?  
—Occasional cases are nursed at the Isolation Hospital.

(e) Clinic and Treatment Centre not provided by County Council Scheme—No.

Whether any other disease (e.g. Pneumonia) is treated in Infectious Diseases Hospital—No.

Any change or extension of (a) General Infectious Hospital—No. (b) Smallpox Hospital—No.

*Tuberculosis.*—Procedure by M.O.H. or his staff after notification :—

- (1) Inspection of patient's home and workshop—Yes.
- (2) Examination for contacts—No.
- (3) Is house disinfected?—Yes. When?—As soon as possible after admission to sanatorium.
- (4) Leaflets, Lectures, etc., distributed—Yes.
- (5) Action re spitting—Use of flasks, etc., advised, disinfectants supplied free.
- (6) Is sputum examined apart from Dispensary?—No.
- (7) Any special procedure adopted in cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis with T.B. in sputum?—No.
- (8) Are the requirements of Tuberculosis Regulations as to notification observed by general practitioners?—Generally.

*Bacteriology* (County Laboratory)

Any suggestions?—No.

*Infant Mortality.*

Any voluntary Centres for Child or Mother Welfare?—No. Only centre under the W.R.C.C. Scheme.

Causes of any excessive Infant Mortality in 1925—Lowest on record.

Supply of Milk to Mothers and Infants. Any action?—Supply in neccessitious cases.

*Vital Statistics.*

No. of Still Births during 1925—2.

Deaths during 1925—(1) Gross Deaths, i.e., Total actually registered in the District without any correction—Males—32. Females—43.

(2) No. of uncertified deaths (included above)—0.

*Mortuaries.* What accommodation—

- (a) for accidents—Mortuary and Post-mortem Room on the Council's premises.
- (b) for infectious cases other than at hospital—None.
- (c) for other purposes—Post-mortem cases.

*Sanitary Staff.*

What is the present Annual Salary of the M.O.H.?—£80 as Medical Officer; £40 as Supt. of Isolation Hospital.

Name of Sanitary Inspector—John H. Horsfall. Other appointments held—Inspector of Factories and Workshops Supt. of Scavenging. Salary for such other appointments—£10 for Factory and Workshops.

Any Assistants—No. Is Staff sufficient—?

Does M.O.H. receive copies of Memos. and Circulars distributed by Ministry of Health—Yes.

*Clinics.* Any Suggestions—

- (a) Tuberculosis—Better control on return from Sanatorium.
- (b) Venereal Diseases—How advertised and if any difficulty in reaching nearest—Sent to the Clayton Hospital.
- (c) Child Welfare—More voluntary helpers required.
- (d) Ante-Natal—More expectant Mothers could attend.
- (e) School—None. (f) Dental—None.
- (g) Ophthalmic—None.

*Any Remarks as to—*

District Nursing Association—Doing good work in district.

Midwifery Services—Satisfactory.

*Special Reports and Investigations on any Subjects.*—None.

#### TABLE D.

Summary of Housing Work during 1925.

*Houses with defects not disposed of at end of 1924.*

Houses not reasonably fit for habitation. Section 28, 1919; Section 10, 1923—2.

Houses totally unfit. (Sections 17 and 18) 1909—4.

*Houses inspected for "Housing defects" in 1925 under Acts and Regulations.*

Total inspected and recorded—6.

Houses found satisfactory on inspection—5.

Houses needing further action—1.

*Houses not reasonably fit.* Action under Section 28, 1919 ; Section 10 of 1923 ; and Section 1, 1925.

Houses found with defects—1.

Houses in regard to which owner elected<sup>d</sup> to close house instead of complying with notices—1.

*Unfit Houses.* Action under Sections 17 or 18, 1909 ; Sections 9, 11, 14 of 1925.

Houses found to be totally unfit—1.

Houses closed voluntarily—1.

*Houses with defects not disposed of at end of 1925.*

Houses not reasonably fit for habitation. Section 28, 1919 ; Section 10, 1923 ; Section 1, 1925—2.

Houses totally unfit. (Sections 17 and 18) 1909 ; Sections 9, 11, 14, 1925—5.

*Other Action in regard to Housing:—*

Total number of houses in district—2,096.

Number of working-class houses—1,902.

General standard compared with that of the Ministry of Health in Manual Vol. I., 1919—Generally fair.

Obstructive Buildings—Any building represented by M.O.H. under Sec. 38 (1) of 1890, or Sec. 19, 1925 Act?—No.

Any building represented by Local Government Electors under Sec. 38 (2) of 1890 Act, or by a Justice of Peace, Parish Council, or 4 Government Electors under Section 10, 1925 Act?—No.

Unhealthy Areas.—Any representations under part I. or II. of the 1890 Act or part II. of 1925 Act? If so give particulars—No.

Re-construction Schemes.—Have L.A. directed any to be prepared under Sec. 39 of 1890 Act or part II. of the 1925 Act?—No.

Conversion of Houses.—Any houses acquired for division into separate tenements, under the 1919 Act or of closed houses under Section 4, 1925 Act? If so give particulars—No.

Penalty on re-letting houses ordered to be closed.—Any action under Sec. 12 of 1925 Act?—None.

Unfit Houses.—Any complaints by Local Government Electors under Section 31 of 1890 Act as amended by the 1923 Act or Section 10, 1925?—None.



Unfit Houses.—Any complaints by Parish Councils under Section 6 (2) of the Local Government Act, 1894 ?—None.

Any action under Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, 1899 to 1923 ?—No.

Any scarcity of houses ? If so, where—There is still a demand for working class houses in all parts of districts.

Any overcrowding in houses, and where ?—Odd cases being the result of the housing shortage.

Any special activity in house building, and where ?—No. A few houses are being built in different parts of district under subsidy.

Any regulations made in respect of underground sleeping rooms under Section 17 (7) 1909 Act, or under Section 18, 1925 Act ?—None in district.

Total number of houses built in the district under state aided and all conditions in 1915 (a) Working Class Dwellings—15. (b) Other—0.

#### *State-aided Housing Schemes.*

##### A. Scheme under 1919 Act.

Number of houses erected in 1925. (1) By Council—None. (2) By Private Builders' Subsidy—15.

##### B. Scheme under 1923 Act.

Have Council propounded a scheme under this Act ?—Yes for 35 houses.

Has a scheme been submitted to the Ministry of Health for their approval ?—Yes. Has it been approved ?—Yes.

If scheme is approved, please enclose particulars of same—Ministry approved building of 35 houses by private persons at subsidy of £90.

Is assistance given to private individuals ?

(a) By lump sum—yes. If so, how much ?—£90.

(b) By annual payments for 20 years—No.

(c) By periodical payments to a Building Society—No.

Number of houses completed by Local Authority under this scheme in 1925—0.

Number of houses completed by Private Persons under this scheme in 1925—15.

Number of houses completed by Public Utility Societies under this scheme in 1925—0.

C. Scheme under 1924 Act.

Number of houses provisionally approved by Ministry—0.  
 Number of houses completed under special conditions—0.  
 Number of houses specifically approved by Ministry—0.  
 Number of houses purchased with approval of Ministry—0  
 Total Number of houses provided under all state aided schemes in 1925—15.

*Town Planning.*

Have Council joined a Regional Town Planning Committee in 1925?—Yes. If so, which?—Leeds and Bradford Joint Town Planning Committee.

Have Council passed a resolution in 1925 deciding to prepare a scheme?—Yes. If so, when?—9th August, 1921  
 If so, for whole or part of district?—Whole of district

Have Council propounded a scheme in 1925?—No. If so, give details—Inquiry held on preliminary statement.

Has scheme been finally approved by the Ministry of Health in 1925?—No.

Has a scheme been submitted to the Ministry of Health in 1925?—No.

Has a preliminary statement been prepared and submitted to the Ministry for approval in 1925?—Yes. If so, has it been approved?—No.

Name and Address of Officer designated to make inspections under Article II. of Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910—John H. Horsfall, Town Hall, Horbury.

Urban District of Horbury.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR, 1925.

---

JOHN H. HORSFALL, C.R.S.I.,

**Sanitary Inspector and Superintendent of Scavenging.**





## TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Annual Report for the year 1925, upon the work of your Sanitary Department carried out under my supervision, together with particulars in connection with the abatement and suppression of nuisances, etc. This constitutes my TWELTH ANNUAL REPORT.

## SUMMARY OF INSPECTORIAL WORK.

1,528 visits and inspections have been made during 1925, to premises for the investigation and suppression of nuisances and the inspection of work in progress in connection with the abatement of nuisances.

In connection with the year's work 475 letters and other communications have been sent out from the Department, while 34 Statutory Notices and 47 Informal Notices have been served upon owners of property for the abatement of Nuisances and Defects, etc., and in many cases nuisances were abated upon my bringing the same to the notice of the property owners personally.

Number of Nuisances on the Books at end of 1924	...	59
Number of Nuisances reported during 1925	...	209
		<hr/>
		268
Nuisances abated during 1925	...	219
		<hr/>
Nuisances on Books at end of 1925	...	49

Of the 49 unabated nuisances on the books at the end of 1925, 31 relate to insanitary Privy Middens, and at the time of writing the necessary work for converting 17 of these privies has been completed, while in the remaining cases the work is in hand and will be completed at an early date.

The following summary gives the nature and amount of work executed for the abatement of nuisances during the year :—

Choked Drains Cleared and Amended	...	65
Drains Reconstructed	...	6
Extra Drains Provided	...	1
Cellars Drained	...	3
Sink Waste Pipes Trapped	...	1
Rain Water Conductors Repaired or Renewed	...	33
Water Closet Pedestals Renewed	...	4
Water Closets and Flushing Apparatus Repaired	...	1
House Roofs Repaired	...	2
General Repairs	...	3

Yard and Passage Pavings Repaired	...	...	9
Yards, etc., Newly Paved	...	...	8
Foul Accumulations Removed	...	...	3
Improper Keeping of Fowls Prohibited	...	...	6
Caravans Removed	...	...	1
Dust Bins Repaired or Renewed	...	...	24
Dry Ashpits Abolished and Dust Bins Substituted	...	...	4
Houses provided with Water Closets and Dust Bins in lieu of 46 Privies and 22 Middens abolished...			67
Pail Closets provided in lieu of insanitary Middens and Privies	...	...	5

### CONVERSION OF PRIVY MIDDENS.

Steady progress has again been made during 1925 with work in connection with the abolition of privy middens, and the conversion of same to the Water Carriage System.

During the year 67 houses have been provided with 45 Water Closets and 41 Dust Bins, in lieu of 47 Privies and 23 Middens abolished.

There is still in the district 183 Middens into which discharge some 340 Privies, this total includes accommodation of this type at factories and workshops, etc.

38 Middens and 71 Privies of the above total are in connection with premises situate in out-lying portions of the district, and cannot be satisfactorily converted to the water carriage system owing to there being no suitable sewer at hand.

The remaining 145 Middens and 269 Privies can however be dealt with, and as in my previous reports I again emphasize the necessity of the early abolition of this undesirable type of convenience wherever possible.

My Council are fully alive to the fact that the privy midden is anything but ideal, and they are doing all possible to eliminate this type of convenience.

At the present rate of progress it is hoped that within the next Five Years all Privy Middens will, wherever a sufficient sewer is available, be satisfactorily dealt with.

In all cases action is taken under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875, the whole of the cost being borne by the owners of the premises concerned.

The following summary gives the number of Water Closets, etc., provided in lieu of Privies and Middens abolished during the past Five Years : —



	Houses.	W.C.'s Provided.	Dust Bins Provided.	Privies Abolished.	Middens
1921	26	26	26	26	12
1922	66	47	47	47	24
1923	60	41	41	41	18
1924	72	53	48	45	23
1925	67	45	41	47	23
	291	212	203	206	100

## DRAINAGE.

Where conveniences are being converted to the water carriage system it is invariably found, upon the existing drains being opened out, that they are, owing to defective construction of faulty workmanship, altogether unsuitable for Water Closet drainage. consequently much of my time is taken up in testing and supervising drainage work in course of construction. In all cases the existing drains are tested with smoke before allowing connections to be made, and all new drains are tested before being covered in.

The total number of Water Closets in use in the district is approximately 1,354.

## SCAVENGING.

In carrying out this important branch of Sanitary administration, the department is responsible for the removal and disposal of the domestic refuse of the district.

The approximate number of receptacles to be cleansed by the department is 183 Middens, 340 Privies, 84 Dry Ashes Places, 1,050 Dust Bins, and 13 Cesspools.

Privy Middens are cleansed every 16 days, Dust Bins weekly, Cesspools fortnightly, and Shops Refuse collected weekly.

For Scavenging purposes the Urban Area is divided into two districts, the work being carried out under my direct supervision by the Council's own vehicles and employees, the vehicles being : 1 Ford Ton Wagon and 1 Horse and Cart.

The Motor Wagon clears the whole of the Dust Bins in the district weekly, and also a number of Privy Middens, etc., from the outlying parts of the district, the horse and cart clearing the remaining Privy Middens near the centre of the district and all the cesspools.

The employment of the Motor Wagon on scavenging work still continues to be very satisfactory and efficient. Complaints as to any inefficiency in scavenging are very rare.

With the exception of a small quantity used by local farmers for manurial purpose, the refuse of the district during 1925 has practically all been disposed of by trenching and raising the low lying land at the Playing Fields in Westfield Road, the refuse trenched being covered with 18 inches of soil.

The total quantity of Refuse removed and disposed of by the Sanitary Staff during the year amounted to 4,006 loads taken from 52,760 Dust Bins, 4,998 Middens and Dry Ashes Places, 6,891 Privies, and 162 Cesspools.

The loads were made up of 1,571 of Ashpits and Privies Refuse, 1,557 loads of Dust Bins Refuse, 680 loads of Cesspool Refuse and 198 loads of Shops Refuse.

The loads were disposed of as follows :—

To the Playing Fields, Westfield Road ...	2,546 loads.
To Addingtonford ... ..	199 „
To the Land ... ..	900 „
To the Sewers ... ..	361 „
	<hr/>
Total	4,006
	<hr/>

The total expenditure for Scavenging work for the Financial Year ending 31st March, 1925, was £1,090 8s. 10d., which includes Wages, Repairs, Materials, Disinfectants, etc. During this period 3,615 loads of Refuse was collected and disposed of at the cost of 6/- per load, or 2·3d. per house per week.

In carrying out the Scavenging work of a district, the question of cost should not always be the deciding factor, but rather the efficient and sanitary way in which the refuse is collected and disposed of.

Although the cost per load given above cannot be regarded as high, there are several factors which help to keep up the costs of the department, as follows :—(1) The great waste from the home coal supplied to the large number of miners resident in the district. (2) The neglect of householders to burn all garbage, waste paper and other materials which can easily be destroyed in the kitchen fire. (3) The deposit of garden refuse in the ashpits and dust bins, which should be burnt in the garden

The few complaints that are received in regard to ashpits being full it is invariably found that the cause of the complaint is attributable to either one or the other of the points mentioned above. This matter has been brought to the notice of the Council who have given instructions for leaflets to be issued to householders, bringing to their notice the points in question.

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 40 Factories and 37 Workshops on the Register in the district, viz :—

### FACTORIES.

Woollen Manufacturers	...	...	6
Mungo Manufacturers	...	...	2
Railway Wagon Builders and Repairers	...	...	2
Dye Works	...	...	1
Oil Extractors	...	...	1
Athletic Goods Manufacturers	...	...	3
Mechanical Engineers	...	...	3
Rug Weavers	...	...	1
Joiners and Wheelwrights	...	...	6
Rag Mill	...	...	1
Letterpress Printers	...	...	2
Builders and Contractors	...	...	2
Boot Repairing	...	...	1
Bakeries	...	...	3
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	3
Leather Curriers	...	...	1
Fire Lighter Makers	...	...	1
Laundry	...	...	1
			—
			40
			—

### WORKSHOPS.

Rag Sorters	...	...	4
Athletic Goods Makers	...	...	2
Boot Repairers	...	...	5
Dress Makers and Milliners	...	...	3
Plumbers	...	...	3
Tailors	...	...	2
Painters	...	...	5
Blacksmiths	...	...	2
Tinsmiths	...	...	2
Joiners	...	...	1
Bakers	...	...	4
Upholsterers	...	...	2
French Polisher	...	...	1
Electrical Engineers	...	...	1
			—
			37
			—

The Workshops generally have when visited been found to be clean and in good order. Particulars of Inspections, etc., will be found in Schedule attached to report of the Medical Officer of Health.



## SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

We have 7 Private Slaughter-houses in the district, 6 being Registered and 1 Licensed; 2 of the number are used exclusively for the slaughter of Swine.

The premises generally are structurally fairly satisfactory, well conducted and are kept in as cleanly a condition as the nature of the business permits. All are kept under constant supervision and have been regularly lime-washed and the walls cleansed at stated periods during the year.

## MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Constant supervision has again been given during the year to the inspection of the Meat and General Food Supply of the district, and a great amount of my time has been taken up in this important and necessary work.

462 visits have been made to the slaughter-houses for the purpose of inspection and examination of Carcasses, etc., of animals slaughtered and intended for human food. Whenever possible these visits were made while slaughtering was in progress or as soon after as convenient. The provisions of the Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, which came into operation 1st April, 1925, requiring notice of intention to slaughter being given to the local authority, have proved to be of great value, and no difficulty has been experienced from the butchers in the administration of the regulations.

The number of Carcasses, etc., examined during the year was :—

470 Beasts.    760 Sheep.    1,042 Pigs.    2 Calves.

The Meat killed is generally of good quality, no seizures of diseased or unsound food were made during the year, but the following on inspection found to be diseased and unfit for human consumption, were surrendered and destroyed.

700lbs. of Beef.    140 lbs. of Pork.  
248 lbs. of Livers and other Edible Offals.

## DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Practically the whole of the Milk supply of Horbury is produced within the Urban area; none whatever being brought in by rail. The supply is of good quality, and during the year has been well maintained, no shortage being experienced.

There are 9 Cowkeepers on the Register in the district, the number of Cowsheds in use being 13, the number of Milk Cows kept therein being 170. There are also 12 Purveyors of Milk registered under the Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1924. Generally the structural and sanitary condition of the Cow Sheds is satisfactory.

57 Inspections have been made during the year, and on the whole the Cowsheds are kept in a cleanly and wholesome condition.

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

6 samples of Milk have been taken by me under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and were submitted for analysis to the County Analyst. All the samples were certified to be genuine and free from preservatives. The same samples were also examined for dirt with the following results:—3 certified as Clean Milks, 2 reasonably Clean Milks, 1 as passably Clean Milk.

In addition to the foregoing, 14 samples were procured in the Horbury Urban Area by the Inspector to the West Riding County Council and submitted for analysis, viz:—Milk 10, Other Foods 4. All these samples were certified to be genuine.

#### FISH FRYING.

There are 12 shops in the district where the business of Fish Frying is carried on. These premises have been kept under constant observation and regular supervision. All are fitted with the modern type of cooking range, thereby reduciug to a minimum the likelihood of any nuisance arising from frying. We have had no complaints regarding this class of business during the year, the premises on the whole are kept in a cleanly condition, while the fish, fat, etc., used has upon examination always been found to be wholesome and of good quality.

#### ICE CREAM DEALERS.

Some 18 persons in the district are known to manufacture Ice Cream for sale. All their premises have been regularly visited and kept under supervision during the year.

On the whole I have found the premises and utensils used in a clean and satisfactory condition.

Section 72 of the Public Health Act, 1925, gives additional powers to local authorities as to precautions to be taken against contamination of food being prepared for sale, and will be of great assistance in enforcing that this commodity is manufactured and sold under suitable conditions.

#### CANAL BOATS ACTS.

Report for the Year 1925, on the Administration of the  
Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884

GENTLEMEN,

By Section 3 of the Canal Boats Act, 1884, it is the duty of every Sanitary Authority within whose district a Canal or a portion of a



Canal passes, to enforce within their district the provisions of the Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884, and the Regulations made thereunder, and to submit to the Ministry of Health before the 21st day of January, of each year, a report upon the administration of such Acts, and I herewith submit my report for the year 1925.

During the year I have made 3 visits to the Canal Banks in our area, and on each occasion no Boats were met with.

Horbury is not a Registration District under the Canal Boats Acts, the portion of the Canal within our area being only about 600 yards, and situate at the extreme boundary of the district.

Inspection is always an extremely difficulty matter as Boats do not stop on this portion of the Canal.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. HORSFALL,

Sanitary Inspector.

Sanitary Inspector's Office,  
Town Hall, Horbury,  
5th January, 1926.

## SMOKE NUISANCE.

During the year I have taken observations of Factory Chimneys in the district on 46 occasions, each of a half-hour duration.

The total number of minutes of Black Smoke emitted during such observations was  $215\frac{1}{2}$  minutes, being an average of 4.6 minutes of Black Smoke per chimney per observation.

Nuisances from the continued emission of Black Smoke is a matter that should receive the serious attention of all local authorities. The Council and myself have for some time been actively engaged in dealing with the question of smoke nuisance in the district.

After consideration it was felt that much could be done in this direction by arranging practical demonstrations and lectures on smoke prevention to the engineers and firemen concerned.

My Council sought the advice of a well known expert on smoke abatement, W. H. Casmey, Esq., who on the 25th of May 1925, gave a practical demonstration at the works of Messrs. G. Harrop and Sons, Woollen Manufacturers, Albion Mills, Horbury, and afterwards lectured in the evening of the same date, to Engineers and Firemen, at the Town Hall, Horbury, on "Black Smoke, its Cause, Effect and Prevention."



From circumstances over which we had no control, the demonstration could not be regarded as an entire success. The Lecture however, which was well attended by Engineers and Firemen, of local works, and also the general public, was much appreciated, and has no doubt had good results. Several factory owners in the district have since retained Mr. Casmey to give them expert advice upon alterations to their steam raising plants for smoke prevention, and also to pay periodical visits to their works and instruct their Engineers and Firemen in smoke abatement.

5 of the firms in the above observations emitted for 5 minutes or more black smoke during the observations. All were written to calling their attention to the nuisance, and requested to take such steps as were necessary for preventing a recurrence of same.

#### HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING ACT.

Owing to pressure of work in other directions, only 6 house-to-house inspections have been carried out under the above Act, particulars of which are set out in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

#### PETROLEUM ACTS.

12 premises are licensed by the Urban District Council for the Sale and Storage of Petroleum, and 2 for the Storage of Carbide.

The total quantity of Petroleum licensed to be stored is 3,670 gallons, and of Carbide  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cwts. All the stores have been regularly visited and inspected during the year, and no contraventions of the conditions of the licenses or of the regulations have been found.

#### RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

As Executive Officer under the above Act, all practical and available means have been taken for enforcing the provisions of the Act. No complaints have been received of any premises being infested with Rats.

Every assistance is given to Farmers, Stock-keepers, etc., to keep their premises clear, Poison, etc., always being available when applied for.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 29 cases of Infectious Disease have been reported to me by the Medical Officer of Health. All cases notified are, if proper isolation cannot be maintained at the home, removed to the Council's Isolation Hospital for treatment, the premises are at once fumigated and sprayed, the method employed being Formic Aldehyde Vapour.

As we have no steam disinfectors the bedding and clothing are fumigated in the rooms, the articles being exposed to the vapour and spraying as much as possible. The Council have purchased a small steam disinfectors which it is hoped will be fixed for use during the coming year. All the premises where infectious disease occurs are inspected and the sanitary condition ascertained, defects and nuisances if any, are noted and steps taken to have same remedied.

The following is a summary of disinfection work carried out during 1925.

Houses or parts of houses disinfected on account of			
		Scarlet Fever	15
„	„	Diphtheria	8
„	„	Erysipelas	1
„	„	Tuberculosis	8
„	„	Cancer and other	
		Causes	4
			—
			36
			—

The amount of work done during the year is extensive and varied, and the improvements brought about by the efforts of the department, are much greater in extent than many people imagine. Much of the work done is of a nature that cannot either be tabulated or placed under any particular head, viz., the labour entailed in office routine, the supervision of work in progress, interviewing owners and agents, etc., cannot very well be shown on paper. Still all this work has to do with the prevention of disease, the promotion of the comfort, general health and well being of the community.

I have endeavoured to give of my best in the discharge of my duties, and have at all times been ready to discuss, with persons concerned, matters connected with public health and suggested improvements. I trust my efforts are of some benefit to the Township.

I have to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the kindness and courtesy extended to me; and to the Medical Officer of Health for assistance willingly rendered.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. HORSFALL,

Sanitary Inspector.

Sanitary Inspector's Office,  
Town Hall, Horbury,  
31st March, 1926.







